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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/932,262	08/17/2001	Christine Otero	CLICP018	3914
28875	7590	06/28/2006	EXAMINER	
Zilka-Kotab, PC P.O. BOX 721120 SAN JOSE, CA 95172-1120			ROSWELL, MICHAEL	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2173	

DATE MAILED: 06/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/932,262

Applicant(s)

ODERO ET AL.

Examiner

Michael Roswell

Art Unit

2173

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 17 August 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sheldon et al (US Patent 6,072,486), hereinafter Sheldon, De Angelo (US Patent 7,010,536), and Sheinkman et al (US Patent 5,848,424), hereinafter Sheinkman.

Regarding claims 1, 10 and 19, Sheldon teaches a method, computer code, and logic for displaying a toolbar over a web browser, and linking the toolbar to a portal of a user, wherein the portal is for aggregating content selected by the user, as seen in Figs. 18-20, and taught as the use of a links toolbar at col. 17, lines 37-43.

While Sheldon fails to explicitly teach presenting a bucket on the toolbar, and dropping content into the bucket, Sheinkman teaches a browser similar to that of Sheldon, wherein the user may drag and drop selected content into an area of the browser separate from the content window, as seen in Fig. 4, and at col. 4, lines 18-27.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sheldon and Sheinkman before him at the time the invention was made to modify the browser toolbars of Sheldon to include the "bucket" of Sheinkman. One would have been

motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of relating web locations without creating a pointing link from one to the other. See Sheinkman, col. 1, lines 57-61.

Furthermore, Sheldon and Sheinkman fail to explicitly teach recognizing when a user selects content on a website displayed on the web browser and dropping the content in the bucket, and adding the selected content to a portal.

De Angelo teaches a system for receiving and manipulating information on a computer system similar to that of Sheldon and Sheinkman. Furthermore, De Angelo teaches recognizing when a user selects content through drag and drop methods and encapsulating it into a container similar to the claimed portal, at col. 26, line 58 through col. 27, line 6.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sheldon, Sheinkman, and De Angelo before him at the time the invention was made to modify the toolbar and "bucket" of Sheldon and Sheinkman to include the content selection and container creation of De Angelo. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of aggregating preferred and selected content into a single user-viewable page or window. See De Angelo, col. 2, lines 49-64.

Regarding claims 2 and 11, links to secure web sites requiring a user to sign in are well known and widely used in the art. Therefore, a link to such a secure site containing a user-selected portal would have been obvious to implement, for the advantage of restricted access to the selected content.

Regarding claims 3 and 12, Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a customization button on the toolbar.

Regarding claims 4 and 13, De Angelo teaches the selection of any content to include in a container, at col. 6, lines 49-64, which would include textual headlines. The toolbar customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a button linking to such a portal.

Regarding claims 5 and 14, Sheldon shows in Figs. 18-20 a toolbar button for linking a user to their email.

Regarding claims 6, 7, 9, 15, 16, and 18 Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a button for bookmarks, bookmark synchronization, and toolbar color.

Regarding claims 8 and 17, Sheldon teaches a search field in a toolbar for performing a search, at col. 1, lines 1-8.

Regarding claim 20, 28 and 36, Sheldon teaches a method, computer code, and logic for displaying a toolbar over a web browser, and linking the toolbar to a portal of a user, wherein the portal is for aggregating content selected by the user, as seen in Figs. 18-20, and taught as the use of a links toolbar at col. 17, lines 37-43.

While Sheldon fails to explicitly teach presenting a bucket on the toolbar, and dropping content into the bucket, Sheinkman teaches a browser similar to that of Sheldon, wherein the

user may drag and drop selected content into an area of the browser separate from the content window, as seen in Fig. 4, and at col. 4, lines 18-27.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sheldon and Sheinkman before him at the time the invention was made to modify the browser toolbars of Sheldon to include the "bucket" of Sheinkman. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of relating web locations without creating a pointing link from one to the other. See Sheinkman, col. 1, lines 57-61.

Furthermore, Sheldon and Sheinkman fail to explicitly teach recognizing when a user selects content on a website displayed on the web browser and dropping the content in the bucket, and adding the selected content to a portal.

De Angelo teaches a system for receiving and manipulating information on a computer system similar to that of Sheldon and Sheinkman. Furthermore, De Angelo teaches recognizing when a user selects content through drag and drop methods and encapsulating it into a container similar to the claimed portal, at col. 26, line 58 through col. 27, line 6.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sheldon, Sheinkman, and De Angelo before him at the time the invention was made to modify the toolbar and "bucket" of Sheldon and Sheinkman to include the content selection and container creation of De Angelo. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of aggregating preferred and selected content into a single user-viewable page or window. See De Angelo, col. 2, lines 49-64.

Links to secure web sites requiring a user to sign in are well known and widely used in the art. Therefore, a link to such a secure site containing a user-selected portal would have been obvious to implement, for the advantage of restricted access to the selected content.

Regarding claims 21 and 29, Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a customization button on the toolbar.

Regarding claims 22 and 30, De Angelo teaches the selection of any content to include in a container, at col. 6, lines 49-64, which would include textual headlines. The toolbar customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a button linking to such a portal.

Regarding claims 23 and 31, Sheldon shows in Figs. 18-20 a toolbar button for linking a user to their email.

Regarding claims 24, 25, 27, 32, 33, and 35, Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of a button for bookmarks, bookmark synchronization, and toolbar color.

Regarding claims 26 and 34, Sheldon teaches a search field in a toolbar for performing a search, at col. 1, lines 1-8.

Regarding claim 37, Sheldon teaches a method for displaying a toolbar over a web browser, and linking the toolbar to a portal of a user, wherein the portal is for aggregating content selected by the user, as seen in Figs. 18-20, and taught as the use of a links toolbar at col. 17, lines 37-43.

While Sheldon fails to explicitly teach presenting a bucket on the toolbar, and dropping content into the bucket, Sheinkman teaches a browser similar to that of Sheldon, wherein the user may drag and drop selected content into an area of the browser separate from the content window, as seen in Fig. 4, and at col. 4, lines 18-27.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sheldon and Sheinkman before him at the time the invention was made to modify the browser toolbars of Sheldon to include the "bucket" of Sheinkman. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of relating web locations without creating a pointing link from one to the other. See Sheinkman, col. 1, lines 57-61.

Furthermore, Sheldon and Sheinkman fail to explicitly teach recognizing when a user selects content on a website displayed on the web browser and dropping the content in the bucket, and adding the selected content to a portal.

De Angelo teaches a system for receiving and manipulating information on a computer system similar to that of Sheldon and Sheinkman. Furthermore, De Angelo teaches recognizing when a user selects content through drag and drop methods and encapsulating it into a container similar to the claimed portal, at col. 26, line 58 through col. 27, line 6.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, having the teachings of Sheldon, Sheinkman, and De Angelo before him at the time the invention was made to modify the toolbar and "bucket" of Sheldon and Sheinkman to include the content selection and container creation of De Angelo. One would have been motivated to make such a combination for the advantage of aggregating preferred and selected content into a single user-viewable page or window. See De Angelo, col. 2, lines 49-64.

Links to secure web sites requiring a user to sign in are well known and widely used in the art. Therefore, a link to such a secure site containing a user-selected portal would have been obvious to implement, for the advantage of restricted access to the selected content.

Furthermore, Sheldon teaches the customization of a toolbar to include any buttons and functions selected by the user, at col. 1, lines 44-48. This customization as taught by Sheldon would allow for the creation of any number of buttons and functions on the toolbar, including the claimed customization, headlines, bookmark, synchronize bookmark, and color buttons. Sheldon has been shown *supra* to teach an email button on the toolbar, and a search field on the toolbar.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Roswell whose telephone number is (571) 272-4055. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 - 6:00 M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Cabeca can be reached on (571) 272-4048. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.


Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Michael Roswell
6/20/2006


TADESSE HAILU
Patent Examiner